

# THE



# MAN.

NO. 19.—VOL. I.

NEW YORK, MARCH 13, 1834.

PRICE ONE CENT.

To the Editor of "The Man."

MR. EDITOR,—It was with no little astonishment that I learned from a friend that Mr. Ayres had come out with some remarks in your paper of rather an unintelligible tenor, but was not satisfied until I had read the article with his signature affixed. That Mr. A. gives rather a random account of what you term free grants of land in Texas is evident, and will appear unanswerable, from the following observations:—I flatter myself that from the facilities afforded me during my residence in Texas, and leaving that country at a much later period than Mr. A., together with the object of my visit to that delightful region, at a very heavy expense, for the sole purpose of satisfying all persons who may wish to turn their attention to settling in that country, that I am fully competent to afford them correct information. Previously, however, to my departure, I had frequently heard of the liberality of the Mexican government in granting to every settler a league square of 4437 420-1000 acres of land on all *unappropriated government lands*. Now, Mr. Editor, mark the word *unappropriated*; what does it imply? why, plainly and unequivocally, all lands not included in the governmental grants, as well as those who may not have complied with the conditions on which those grants were given;—these are facts, incontrovertible facts; but to proceed: figure to your own mind a man of family, with moderate means, embarking with high hopes and glowing expectations to settle in Texas at the kind and *disinterested* advice of Mr. A., who, it would appear, has actually inconvenienced himself in order (for the benefit of all mankind) to hold out such advantages as, under the auspices of the good Col. Austin, every settler must receive. You will however remark, Mr. Editor, that Mr. Austin's colony is but a fractional part of Texas, however it would appear from Mr. Ayres's communication that the whole state is contained in Austin's colony. Now, let us go on: he arrives at Brazoria or Matagorda and enquires for Col. Austin; only judge of his astonishment when he is informed that he must repair to San Felipe, in the interior, (and at an enormous expense,) when, if Mr. Austin is not to be found, Mr. Williams, his secretary, affords him an interview; he immediately makes known the object of his visit, when Mr. W. exhibits maps, and informs him that he can select his land out of any *unlocated* leagues within such and such a space. Away the poor man goes, ransacking the whole colony, until at length with strength exhausted and means expended he sinks down desponding and disgusted with the chicanery and nefarious designs of would be disinterested men; and only judge of his feelings if accompanied by his wife and children. Hence it is, Mr. Editor, that so many idle and careless persons, with disappointed hopes, become a discredit to that beautiful country; and I assure you that notwithstanding Mr. Ayres introducing Mr. Austin as an empresario, the inhabitants of Texas do not repose the most implicit confidence in the latter. I have myself seen many individuals in Texas who remarked that they had been totally disappointed in the prospects held out to them previous to leaving their own country; and from their own statements are living proofs of the truth of what I have before described. These poor men are now anxiously awaiting my arrival to avail themselves of my terms of settlement.

Mr. Ayres in his, or rather Mr. Austin's terms of settlement, states as follows: To Stephen F. Austin, the empresario, for his trouble in attending to the business of emigrants, \$50. Good. Mr. Austin very modestly, and no doubt with the kindest intentions, charges a poor man fifty dollars—for what? Why, for that which the man can attend to himself. Why should Mr. Austin make such a charge? Is it just—is it honorable—that such imposition is suffered to exist? It is time it should be put down, and the public disabused of such statements. How comes it, Mr. Editor, that Mr. Ayres himself mentioned, in the presence of another party, that he paid fifty cents an acre to Mr. Austin for land on his grant? Did he pay Mr. Austin \$50 for his trouble? Verily, Mr. Ayres, such statements come in a very questionable shape. To the Commissioner, who is appointed by the Government to administer the oath and execute the deed, \$15. Now, Mr. Editor, you know well that the meaning of the word deed, as here expressed, implies a full and sufficient title bond to any property in the possession of the legal owner. How inconsistent, then, Mr. Ayres's statement must be, when his universal

cry is that the settler cannot obtain such title until after the expiration of six years? If Mr. Ayres had made himself acquainted with the laws emanating from the Mexican Republic, as he would wish the public to believe he has, he would be aware that the settler obtains his title bond upon his location, but if within six years from the date of possession he has not cultivated or occupied the lands, then only is his title recalled.

From the foregoing remarks, Mr. Editor, you will immediately perceive the inconvenience our emigrant laborers are under by paying attention to Mr. Ayres's plan, and also the total loss and ruin to himself and family, which must inevitably be the result. I will now show you the advantages to be derived by a man acting prudently, and not placing confidence on information which has no basis of truth or certainty to rest his hopes upon. Any individual possessing reasonable means must necessarily endeavor to place those means to the best advantage, and common sense will dictate to him, should he turn his attention to the Texas, that the best and only feasible plan to pursue, will be to apply to parties holding unquestionable authority from the Mexican Republic for all their acts, and also will see the necessity of inquiring into their standing in society as to whether they are entitled to his confidence or not; being satisfied on this point he will immediately see the necessity of taking an interest in the country by arranging for more or less quantities of land; he will also see and feel the benefit accruing by going to Texas under the auspices of one of the parties, who will see him settled on any location which he may select, provided it has not been selected previously. I say, Mr. Editor, contrast these terms with the plan of Mr. Ayres and its consequences, and I leave it to your own decision, whether it is not better for a man to arrange his purchase before leaving, to virtually making a purchase and asking the price afterwards. In answer to Mr. Ayres's postscript, though, as he says, no party can obtain a title to land without actual residence in the country and becoming a citizen, still he may acquire the title to dispose of the right to locate in any particular grant which he may acquire by purchase or otherwise. From the above postscript, Mr. Editor, you will perceive that a title to locate lands in any particular grant, can be sold by a party, which is equivalent to selling a title to the land itself; it must be, therefore, obvious to you that individuals acting on their honestly acquired rights as above, cannot come under the denomination of dishonest speculators as applied by you, therefore, from the sense of honor, which is the characteristic of your profession, I feel assured you will render that justice which your remarks in Saturday's paper call for.

Your very obt servant,

JOHN BANT.

To be seen at Murray's Hill, No. 65 Chatham, and 233 East Broadway.

MR. DUANE is again abusing the Bank people, with a series of essays, which he terms "letters," in which, of course, he deals out no few puerile blows on the administration. It is presumed he has not attempted this last important task, without the advice of his father. Poole's Advertiser stated, a short time since, that a subscription was on foot, to raise \$1000, for the purpose of presenting him with—a hobby horse. An investigation ought to be made, to determine which are the most insane, Mr. Duane, or those who thus idolize so weak a man.—*Reading Chronicle*.

PATENT MEDICINE.—One of the latest invented, is called "Runrod's Essential Tincture of Gridiron." We quote one of the certificates in proof of its marvellous curative powers—"Dear sir, walking not long since near the machinery of a mill, I was caught between the cogs and smashed into mince meat! A phial of Runrod's Essential Extract of Gridiron, being thrown into the mill pond, I found myself whole and sound as ever."

A young fellow in Kentucky, in order to qualify him to swear that he was above twenty one, wrote the figures on the sole of his shoes, and then swore most mournfully, that he was above the age prescribed by law, for voting.

## TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

## SENATE.

MONDAY, March 10.

Mr. Silsbee presented a series of resolutions passed in the Legislature of Massachusetts, complaining of the state of the currency, and asking for the restoration of the deposits and the renewal of the charter of the Bank. Mr. Webster remarked that the resolutions spoke the opinions of the population of Massachusetts, that the distress in that State was great, and that its citizens looked to Congress for prompt relief.

Some debate ensued, after which the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Finance.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 10.

Mr. J. Q. Adams desired that Mr. Gholson, of Virginia, who had the floor, would yield it, in order that he might have the opportunity of presenting certain resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts. Mr. Gholson declined, and addressed the House on the subject of the resolutions of the state of Virginia. He censured the President for the removal of the deposits, and said he desired them restored; but added that the whole of the Southern States in a body were hostile to a renewal of the charter of the Bank. He said he thanked the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means for their second resolution, that "the Bank ought not to be rechartered," and that he would support it. Mr. Moore, of Virginia, next spoke, defending the conduct of Governor Floyd. Mr. Pinckney also addressed the House, which adjourned before he concluded.

## RENEWAL OF THE CHARTER.

Mr. Webster, yesterday, on introducing a Bank panic-memorial, gave notice that he would, on Monday next, present a bill renewing or elongating the charter of the Bank—in other words, a bill substituting the Bank Government for that of the Government of the People. In his very mode of announcing his measure, Mr. Webster assumed a competency for the Bank to perpetuate itself. Because he, in effect, concedes to it the control of the public will, against the sense of the community.

He insisted that the country must have relief—that nothing could relieve it but the rechartering of the Bank, and that he would not consent to an adjournment of Congress until the measure contemplated was effected.

In this we have at last the explanation of all the debate—the pouring out of speeches by the Bank from its presses in this city—the general outcry of its partisans from one end of the continent to the other, about the Deposites!—the Deposites!—the Purse and the Sword!—the Sword and the Purse!—Usurpation!—Despotism!! The whole object has been to excite universal alarm, to aid the universal pressure which the Bank has attempted to make—to shake the nerves of such Members as could not be bought—and, finally, to achieve a triumph for the Bank, by mining, and then storming, the fortress newly garrisoned by the People, to protect them from its power.—*Globe of Tuesday.*

**SWEDENBORGIANS.**—The annual Convention held in Cincinnati, have published a Circular, from which it appears this sect is increasing in the West, there being now located in the "great Valley," one ordained minister, four teaching ministers, and four licentiates. It was determined to purchase a press, and issue a Swedenborgian periodical.

**INCENDIARIES.**—It scarcely admits of a doubt that several of the fires of the last week in this city, were the effect of design. In two instances—that of a dwelling house in North Market street, and another in Quackenbush street, in both of which the fire was seasonably discovered, the materials of combustion, matches, charcoal, &c. were found. It will be perceived that the Mayor has offered, by proclamation, a reward of \$500 for the detection of the incendiaries.—*Alb. Argus.*

The Berkshire (N. J.) Advocate states that a young lady of New York, who wore a ultra fashionable frock and pantallettes, being on a visit to her friends in New Jersey, was apprehended and carried before a Dutch Magistrate, on a charge of wearing men's apparel! The Goth fined her five dollars and costs, for breaches of the statute in that case provided.

The body of the woman drowned from on board the steamboat William Penn, on the 5th instant, has been identified by her brother, Mr. James Tumlin, of Sassefras Neck, Eastern Shore of Maryland. Her name, Ruth Patison.

A good surgeon must have an eagle's eye, a lion's heart, and a lady's hand.

## NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

## SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 8.

Petitions presented:—By Mr. Maison, of inhabitants of Dutchess co., for a modification of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt; of inhabitants of the town of Clinton in the same county, for the repeal of the law exempting church property from taxation.

The committee of the whole, Mr. McDonald in the chair, again took up the bill for the relief of Jeremiah Van Rensselaer and others.

The committee passed the bill with some amendments, and it was ordered to a third reading.

MONDAY, March 10.

Petitions presented:—Of inhabitants of Russia, Herkimer co., for the repeal of the last section of the law relating to the practice of physic and surgery; of citizens of the city of New York relative to the practice of physic and surgery.

## ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, March 8.

Bills read a third time and passed: To incorporate the Holland patent academy; ayes 87.

The vote rejecting the bill to amend the revised statutes relative to the granting of tavern licenses, so as to allow an appeal from the decisions of the board of excise. Re-considered, 48 to 32, and the bill re-committed.

## CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.

The committee of the whole, Mr. Jones in the chair, resumed the consideration of the bill to abolish capital punishments and to provide for the punishment of certain crimes. The question recurred on the motion made by Mr. Wheeler, to strike out the enacting clause.

The debate was resumed and continued by Messrs. Marvin, Bowne and Hertell in favor of the bill, and by Messrs. Cash, Gordon, Beardslee and Ruggles against it, when the question was taken, and the enacting clause of the bill stricken out, 49 to 32. The committee then rose.

The question of agreeing with the committee in their report was decided in the affirmative, ayes 49, noes 37.

So the report of the committee was concurred in by the house, and the bill rejected.

MONDAY, March 10.

Among the petitions was one for a law regulating the inspection of green hides and skins in the village of Brooklyn.

Reports were received from the agents of the Auburn and Mount Pleasant state prisons, containing a variety of information in reference to the labor of the convicts, agreeably to the resolution offered by Mr. Humphrey; which were referred to the select committee of which that gentleman is chairman.

The bill to provide for the execution of criminals in private was rejected.

The committee of the whole, Mr. Bull in the chair, rose and reported on the bill to incorporate the Oneida County Bank.

The committee of the whole, Mr. Bowne in the chair, took up the bill to incorporate the City of Brooklyn. The question recurred on the substitute offered by Mr. Brasher for the original bill. Mr. Titus spoke against the bill, and Messrs. Brasher and Myers in favor of it. Several sections of the bill were passed, and then the House adjourned.

**A GENEROUS ACT.**—On Saturday week before last, as the Rev. F. E. Pitts, of this city, was a passenger on board the steamboat Tobacco Plant, Capt. Organ, a scene occurred, the description of which cannot fail to touch every generous heart. The boat was rounding to for the purpose of effecting a landing about sixteen miles above Clarksville. The curvature in the course of the boat had made a proud swell in the water and a whirlpool near the wheel of the boat. The Rev. Mr. Pitts had just stepped out from breakfast upon the guards of the boat, with a segar in his mouth, and saw a child about four years old, belonging to Mrs. Rama, Captain Organ's sister, playing on the guards.

The child was precipitated into the boiling waves, near the wheel of the boat. Without waiting to give an alarm, or a thought to his own danger, the Rev. Mr. Pitts plunged in after the child. As he struck the water, the child had sunk; and while he was somewhat embarrassed with his over coat floating on the water, he watched the rising, caught the child as it came to the surface, and swam ashore with the senseless little sufferer, and had the happiness to see its suspended vitality return, and place it in the hands of its mother. Such was his possession of mind, that he kept his segar in his mouth until he reached the shore. The grateful feelings of friends at such a rescue, may be imagined, they can never be described.—*Western Methodist.*



## THE MAN.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1834.

Persons who wish "THE MAN" delivered to them daily, are requested to leave their names at the office, or with one of the carriers.

No complete files will be reserved after this week.

"THE MAN" will give all necessary information respecting, and steadily advocate the interests of, TRADES UNIONS, and will endeavor to raise the compensation of FEMALE LABOR.

**MIGRATION FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.**—The Camden Journal of the 22d inst. says, "The rage for migration south-westerly, has, we think, increased during the past year, beyond all calculation. We daily see extensive caravans of movers, many of whom carry with them a considerable portion of the needful. In the course of one day last week, we observed nearly two hundred, the most of them from North Carolina, and the upper part of this State."

**OPENING OF CANALS.**—We are authorized, says the Albany Argus, to state that the Canals will be ready for navigation the 17th day of April next. It is the intention of the Canal Commissioners to have the repairs completed and the water let in, so that the whole extent of the canals shall be navigable on the morning of that day.

**AUTHORSHIP OF JUNIUS.**—The last advices from Europe bring intelligence of the death of Lord Grenville, in the 75th year of his age. It is confidently asserted and believed that the secret of the authorship of Junius will now be developed, as a nobleman, a relative of Lord Grenville, has been heard repeatedly to declare that the secret was in his kinsman's keeping, and would be disclosed at his death.

**A NEW PROPOSITION!**—The New York Star (Noah, one of the \$52,000 Editors) proposes, that the U. S. Bank should go on, and conduct its fair business transactions *without a charter*. He says, that no law in Pennsylvania prevents the present concerns of the Institution being carried on precisely on the same principle that Stephen Girard carried on his Banking establishment—and that no law can constitutionally pass, in any State, which shall deprive a citizen of his right to accept the agency or attorneyship of that Bank. This, says he, would settle the question. The Star is in the dark. We have already law enough in Virginia to arrest the career of such a lawless Association—and if we had not, we could and would make one co-extensive to the object. But the proposition shows the desperate lengths to which the Bank men are willing to go, to perpetuate so monstrous an Institution.—*Richmond Enq.*

[We not a little incline to the opinion that Congress could check the Mammoth's Rag Money operations, by the proper exercise of its power "to regulate the currency."—Ed.]

Three hearty cheers from the merchants assembled at the Exchange greeted the appearance of Dudley Selden amongst them yesterday.—*Cour. & Enq.*

The Bank merchants will no doubt stick as close to the Mammoth as a boroughmonger to his borough, and will "cheer" any body and any thing that will assist them in upholding the monster of injustice and corruption.

The Albany Argus publishes accounts of Anti-Bank triumphs in towns enough to overbalance by far the Bank successes announced by the Humdragon papers. But the fact is, that these town elections are often conducted without reference to National politics, and are not, therefore, a certain criterion.

It is stated in the Harrisburg papers, that the Governor of Pennsylvania has had two glorious nibbles, if not actual bites, for the state loan of \$729,000, for which there was no bid, at the previously stipulated time. They will be either taken or rejected on the 15th inst.

A lead mine, said to be uncommonly rich and productive, has been discovered in Columbia county, in this State, about twenty miles back of the city of Hudson. One or two veins have been opened, and the working of the mine commenced by an incorporated company of this city.

**MURFREESBORO, Tenn. Feb. 22.—REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.**—Mrs. Betsey Trantham, died in Maury county in this state on the 10th January, 1834, at the uncommonly advanced age of one hundred and fifty-four years. She was born in Germany, and emigrated to the British Colonies in America, at the time the first settlement was made in North Carolina, in the year 1710. It is a matter of history that the proprietors of Carolina induced a number of Palatines from Germany to emigrate to their lands in that colony, in order to give value to their possessions. For this purpose ships were prepared to convey the emigrants, and upon their arrival the Governor Synte was directed to give to each 100 acres of land. Among the number of those who emigrated at that time, which was one hundred and twenty years ago, was Mrs. Trantham. At the age of one hundred and twenty her eye sight became almost extinct, but during the last twenty years of her life, she possessed the power of vision as perfectly as at the age of twenty. For many years previous to her death she was unable to walk, and is said to have required a great attention in her friends for many years to prevent the temperature of her body from falling so low as not to sustain animal life. For this purpose she is said to have been placed between two feather beds for many years before her death, and by this means to have retained the natural warmth of her body. At the time of her death, she had entirely lost the sense of taste and hearing. For twenty years before her death she was unable to distinguish the difference between the taste of sugar and vinegar. At the age of sixty-five she bore her only child, who is now living, and promises to reach an uncommonly advanced age. We doubt whether the annals of modern history can produce an equally remarkable instance of longevity.

**RIOT AND BLOODSHED.**—The New Orleans papers mention that a great riot, accompanied with bloodshed and murder, took place on the 21st ultimo, among the laborers on the canal on the Metairie road. A gang of Corkonians, as the New Orleans Advertiser calls them, headed by a man named Allaher, attacked with guns pistols, swords and other weapons, a company of workmen, united Irishmen, in their shanties, engaged in excavating the canal. Several of the assailants were killed and some wounded. The cause of the riot, it is said, was that Allaher had been underbidden in the contract for digging the canal. The Mayor of New Orleans, on the 23d, sent out Captain Bonseigneur with eighty men to the scene of the disorder. He returned with twenty of the rioters, who are secured in jail. Resistance was offered by them, whereupon an engagement took place in which they were compelled to surrender prisoners at discretion. None of the guards were wounded with the exception of one man, who was but slightly injured.—*Evening Post.*

**PITTSBURGH, March 8.**—Business is as brisk as usual at this season of the year—and from appearances we may safely calculate on a busy spring season. The weather has been remarkably mild for several weeks past. Navigation is pretty good for middle class steamers; numerous arrivals and departures have occurred during the past week. Markets are, as usual, well supplied—articles of nearly every description in demand and bringing a fair price—a few things, indeed, among which are beef, butter, poultry, potatoes, and apples, extravagantly high. The article of wheat flour continues low, by reason, as we stated before, of an overstock in the market. Buckwheat and rye flour, Indian corn, barley, oats, and grain in general, are higher than they were this time last year.—*Am. Man.*

**COOPERSTOWN, March 10.—Lamentable Accident.**—We learn, that on Friday last, Albert, son of Selah Havens, Esq., of Springfield, in this county, aged about 12 years, was so severely injured by being thrown from a horse, that he survived but half an hour.

We learn that a contract has been made in this city with one of our most respectable mercantile houses, by an agent of the government of New Grenada, for 20,000 cyphering school slates, and 200,000 slate pencils, and that half of this quantity has already been shipped for Santa Marta in the schooner Ann Howard, for the public schools in the Republic.—*Mer. Adv.*

A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday upon the body of Peter Graham, an Irishman, found in the dock at the foot of Rutgers street. It appeared that he had been missing since the 8th of February, and had doubtless fallen into the dock by accident. The Jury returned a verdict accordingly.—*Courier.*

A man named George Turner, a laborer on the Columbia Rail Road, drank so much liquor on Saturday, that he died in a very few hours.

## SINGULAR OLD SONNET.

The longer life, the more offence;  
 The more offence the greater pain;  
 The greater pain, the less defence;  
 The less defence, the lesser gain—  
 The loss of gain long ill doth try,  
 Wherefore, come, death, and let me die!

The shorter life, less count I find;  
 The less account the sooner made;  
 The count soon made, the merrier mind;  
 The merrier mind doth thought invade—  
 Short life, in truth, this thing doth try,  
 Wherefore, come, death, and let me die!

Come, gentle Death, the ebb of care;  
 The ebb of care, the flood of life;  
 The flood of life, the joyful fare;  
 The joyful fare, the end of strife—  
 The end of strife, that thing wish I,  
 Wherefore, come, death, and let me die!

**MOTION OF THE PLANETS.**—These bodies, vast in magnitude, infinite in number, and the tenants of space, are in rapid motion; but what imagination can possibly conceive of that power which impels the movement? An idea may be acquired of this rapid motion by a reference to familiar objects, the velocity of a ship impelled by the wind, particularly if urged over the rolling billows by a furious tempest; the swiftness of a bird winging its flight through the air, especially if pursued by an eagle, the motion of a ball projected from a cannon, which, in some cases, is at the rate of 800 miles an hour. But these are creeping things: Saturn, one of the most tardy in its course of any of the planets, a globe 900 times larger than the earth, is impelled at the rate of 22,000 miles in an hour, carrying with him a system of stupendous rings, and seven moons larger than the earth's satellite. Jupiter, whose vast circumference would comprise without it a thousand such globes as we inhabit, moves at the rate of 20,000 miles in an hour. This earth is urged forward at the rate of 63,000 miles in an hour; and Mercury, still faster, being 107,000 miles in same time; but even these motions are slow when compared with that of the comet of 1680, which went half round the sun in ten hours and a half, and its tail (at least an hundred millions of miles in length) turning round in the same time, keeping nearly in the direction opposite to the sun; the velocity of this comet, at this part of its orbit, (its perihelion,) was 830,000 miles in an hour; and so closely did it approach the sun, that supposing the centrifugal or projectile force to have been annihilated at this point of its course, it would have fallen into the sun in less than three minutes! In the sphere of the fixed stars there is reason to believe that bodies are in motion, whose velocities are proportionably greater than any in the planetary system.

One of the double stars completes its revolution in fifty-seven years; in estimating the orbit described by a lesser sun about a greater, it will not be necessary to suppose (though probably it is the case) that the two bodies are as remote from each other as the nearest fixed star is from our sun, namely twenty billions of miles; were it even admitted that the line of separations between them was only a twentieth part of this distance, the revolving star would then move at the rate of 12,000,000 miles in an hour. This motion, observed among many of the fixed stars, confirms the belief, that our sun, with its bright retinue of comets, planets, and satellites, is moving forwards through space with a velocity past conjecture. It is, therefore, probable, that the solar system will never, in the course of its most protracted duration, revisit any part of the same curve or line it has moved over since the creation.—*Time's Telescope.*

**REASONABLE.**—A poor Irishman who was on his death bed, and who did not seem quite reconciled to the long journey he was going to take, was consoled by a good natured friend, with the common place reflection, that we must all die once. "Why, my dear," answered the sick man, "now that is the very thing that vexes me; if I could die half a dozen times, I should not mind it."

Rest upon our souls!—'tis all we want—the end of all our wishes and pursuits: gives us a prospect of this, we take the wings of the morning and fly to the uttermost parts of the earth to have it in possession; we seek for it in titles, in riches and pleasure—climb up after it by ambition—come down again, and stoop for it by avarice—try all extremes; still we are gone out of the way, nor is it till after many miserable experiments, that we are convinced at last, we have been seeking every where for it, but where there is a prospect of finding it, and that is within ourselves.

"Notable women," says Madame Roland, "are insupportable to the world and to their husbands by a fatiguing pre-occupation about their trifling concerns. A wife should superintend every thing without saying a word about it, and with such a command of temper and management of time, as will leave her the means of pleasing by good humor, intelligence and grace, so natural to her sex. She should avoid noise, particularly the bawling out about the house to servants, and shun hurry and confusion—that those about her may not be harassed and annoyed by her vociferousness, her bustle and everlasting augmentation of the value of trifles, for a studious attention to petty objects is the sure sign of a parsimonious mind. Above all, should cautiously avoid commanding or dictating to her husband in what relates to himself, his little comforts, or his opinions, if she wishes to preserve his respect for her virtues, and to live secure in his affections and devotedness, too often diminished, and frequently entirely lost, by the tracasseries of a notable wife."

It has been computed that nearly two years of sickness is experienced by every person before he is seventy years old, and that therefore, but ten days per annum is the average sickness of human life; till forty it is but half, and after fifty it rapidly increases.

A true friend eases many troubles, whereas one who is not so, multiplies and increases them.

Clear and round dealing is the honor of man's nature; any mixture of falsehood is like allowing coin of gold or silver, which may make the mettle work the better, but it embaseth it; for these winding and crooked causes are the goings of the Serpent; which goeth basely on the belly and not upon the feet.

To preserve a friend three things are required; to honor him present, praise him absent, and assist him in his necessities.

## MARRIAGES.

March 11, by the Rev. Henry Chase, George W. Campbell, to Miss Amy Hains, both of Bedford, N. Y.

March 11, by the Rev. Henry Chase, Horace B. Wade, of Providence, R. I., to Miss Emeline Shiell, of this city.

## DEATHS.

March 12, Sarah Bloodgood, aged 24, daughter of the late Jno. Bloodgood.

March 11, John Patterson, aged 44.

March 11, Louisa Matilda, daughter of A. C. Rainetause.

At Sag Harbor, Samuel L'Hommedieu, aged 90.

At Philadelphia, March 9, Rev. Gilbert R. Livingston, aged 47.

At Philadelphia, March 9, Jedediah Howe, typefounder, aged 42.

## FOREIGN ARRIVALS.

Ship Black Warrior, Rogers, of Salem, from Bahia, Jan. 25.

Brig Powhatan, Chase, 60 days from Palermo, to Chaubertain & Phelps.

Brig Solon, Treble, from Gibraltar, Jan. 27, to F. A. Bertody.

French brig St. Tropez, Viacara, from Marseilles, to W. H. Thorn.

Schr Independence, Drobett, 14 days from Aguadilla, PR.

## PASSENGERS.

By the barque Tay, from Liverpool—A. Wigley and family; A. and B. Maitland, Thomas Wills, and 100 in the steerage.

By the Mersey, from Liverpool—A. Andrews, and 61 in the steerage.

## PARK THEATRE.

This Evening, first appearance of Mr. Power. The NERVOUS MAN, the IRISH TUTOR, and HIGH, LOW, JACK, AND THE GAME.

## AMERICAN THEATRE.

This Evening, BRUTUS, (Mr. Hamblin,) and the MAID OF THE MIST.

**ALEXANDER JOHNSON, TAILOR**, 55 Vesey street, (successor in business to Mr. Joseph Shannon,) respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is ready to execute any orders in the line of his business at short notice and on reasonable terms. mh13 tf

**PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSE.**—ROBERT NUNNS, CLARK, & Co., late R. & W. NUNNS, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have always on hand an assortment of cabinet, harmonic, and square Piano Fortes, from their manufactory, at their warehouse, No. 137 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel.

The extensive sale which the instruments of their manufacture have had throughout the United States for some years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of saying any thing with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name; they can only add, that the result of many years experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers equal to any other house in this Union.

Orders from the country punctually attended to, and old Piano Fortes taken in exchange. mh13

**REMOVAL.**—THOMAS HOLDEN, Merchant Tailor, has removed to the new buildings in Wall street, corner of Nassau, No. 1. m3

**OLD PAPERS.**—A considerable quantity for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate. o26

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